ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM MICARAGUA.

my Intelligence—Deaths—List of Letter the Granada Post Office—The Articles of War—Emigration—Padre Visit's Reception, de,

e Previsional Government Previous to
Walker's Election.

dee the re-construction of the government, as orderin the decrie of the 21st of June, the following is the
cutive branch of the republic:—

resident—Don Fermin Ferrer.

serving of State—tien. Manuel Carrascoca.

serving of War—Gen. Mateo Pineda.

teretary of Transury—Don Manuel Loredo.

From El Nicaraguense, June 7.]

The republic is consummated. To day the government of Patricio Rivas may claim equality with presidencies and thranes. Nicarague has realised the first great step in her march of empire; and revolving years will only eveal the grand though hidden fruits that now bloom not budding from the wintry blasts that have bloom not budding from the wintry blasts that but recently weept over the land. Parkness lifts itself and makes used to be gone. The owl and but have field, for the day last warned them of the approaching light. The night hade withers, for the morning glory crowns the garden with beauty and fragrance. Light comes with swiftness from the East, and the birds are singing on the house ope, and sweeping up to heaven in the dawning glory. The joy of the morning stars is heard in the sweet accord of songs and dances; and the jubilant notes of a new ruth awaken the sleeping world to the hopes of its re-tempiten. Ere long we shall hear the cannon roar, and in the ascending smoke the hopes of liberty will rise unto he very heavens. The baptism song will swell unto the ternal throne, and its notes shall cheer the angel martyrs who ever themselves in freedom's fight. The skeletoms of thrones will rattle, and gloomy monarchs of the olden ime, who claimed lescent and right to rule from houseyn, shall toes uneasily in their moulding sepuichres. The day that dawns on us closes with a solemn pail yound the ideas and institutions they represented. Every sew republic born to the examples of man's capacity for elf-government loosens the bondage of those oppressed under the sway of regal governors, who claim to rule by living right, but employ their power more like agents of the fallen angel.

sew republic born to the examples of man's capacity for self-government loceus the bendage of those oppressed under the sway of regal governors, who claim to rule by divine right, but employ their power more like agents of the fallen angel.

The recognition of our nationality by the government of the United States relieves us of all anxiety for the fallent angel.

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Emigrants may now come as fast as the boats can briog them, and in their hands they realy bear the weapons which the constitution of the country says every man. May carry for his own protection. Assistance of every description, heretofore pent up under that stupid piece of legislation, the neutrality laws, will pour into the State, and there can be no power to arrest the importation. We are now linked in brotherhood with republicans. Of the United States, and eager eyes and anxious boarts will read and throb at the records of our success. Gen. Walker is no longer a fibruster, but the commander-in-chief of a national army, and recognised as such by the most powerful government of the age. Gen. Shott, at home, is no higher than General Walker in Nicaragua; and while we would not detract from the genus and renown of the hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico, we may yet be allowed to doubt if history will met draw an unfavorable comparison against him when it recounts the benefits Scott and Walker have conferred spom mankind. One sustained a government, the other made a republic; one, with ample means, won great battles against the encenties of his country, while the other without means, made them, and then won a country and defeated its foce and drove them from the soil of his adopted State. One shone great in war, the other rose in splendor both in the field and in the cabinet. A government, the other will be a subscription of the surful of

republic will assist the United States in maintaining.

The Mines of Chontales—Silver Bearing Quartz by the Ten.

[From El Nicaraguerse, June 14.]

The steamer LaVirgin arrived at the wharf yesterday merning, from Chontales, having on board as freight, e00 quintals of silver bearing quartz, for shipment to Boston, where it will be worked up, and the presious ore entireated. This quartz was taken from La Mestiza mine, one mile and a half 1909 Libertad, and but twenty miles from navigation. Twenty tons of it was sent down to the lake steamer for transportation to San Juan del Norte, from whence it will be forwarded to New York. The cood from Libertad to the lake is a good one, and capable of being travelled at any season of the year. The mine Delongs to Col. Fabens and Major Heiss, and the proprietors are now making preparations to erect proper machinery for working it upon an extensive scale. It originally belonged to Padre Rosa, who rented it to two French

belongs to Col. Fabens and Major Heiss, and the proprietors are now making preparations to erect proper machinery for working it upon an extensive scale. It originally belonged to Padre Kosa, who rented it to two Freach gentlemen, Francisco Guerriere and Emile Bousbounere, to whom the present shipment of twenty tons belongs, and who originally intended sending the ore to France, but were persuased by Colonel Fabens to send it to Boston, that the people of the United States might be thoroughly convinced of the existence of valuable mines in this republic. It is estimated that the silver ore taken from the Meetizas mine will yield from \$35 to \$40 to the quintal, or \$770 to the ton.

In addition to the silver ore Col. Fabens exhibited specimens of gold quartz taken from a vein discovered in the week, which were as rich as any ever discovered in the week, which were as rich as any ever discovered in Calibornia. The gold mine is called La Calvario, and belongs to the same parties that own La Mestiza, the silver mine. The gold spread through this stone, a very rotten quartz, is so pienty as to be apparent in large quantities to the naked eye, and affords most cervinning proof of the rich ness of the vein. From partial experiments, it has been determined that the gold quartz, if it holds out anything kitch the first croppings, will yield \$70 to the quartal, or \$1,400 to the ton.

Specimens from the above mines were taken to the East some time since, by Thomas Vandyke; but persons in New York, and among them a gentleman who once held a high position in the Medical Department of the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the army, or the struct in the purpose of deceiving the source of the U

Address by General Walker to the People of Nicaragua.

On the arrival of General Walker in Loon, he published the following address to the people of this State, in which he informs them that the republic is now in a state of war, and he expects them to assist him in defending the country from its enemies. The address was acceived with enthusiasm and even in this city the slumbering fires of patriotism are again being felt. The factions that ence opposed the Americans in this State are daily be coming reconciled to an order of this gettey cannot change, and many not only feel reconciled but frequently become enthusiastic in speaking of the brilliant future which agreads out for this republic. We have heard decided Chamorristas assert that the address of Gen. Walker is equal to anything ever published by a native of the country, and their sympathy is warmly considered with him in the struggle sgainst Guatemala and the deluded people of San Salvador. We publishe below a translation of the address—

Nicamatrans —Fellow Chizens—I address you by this name with sentiments of picasare, and I rejoce to be among you, Leonese. Ulustrious sons of liberty and the advocates of progressive principles. I am your fellow entry, for Nicaragua is my adopted country, as it is equally that of the thousands of brave spirits who have assume panied me hither, who has re spiritus who have assume panied me hither, who has respititus blood and sacrificed their leves with giory in defending this their country. To die thus is glorious! The fields of Santa Rosa and Rivers are patent proces how we defend with gallantry our adopted country and triumph over the Coca Bican. They are conquered, and their acts prove it. Where are they? In vain, then, may fasehoods be written by their enhumisting press. But we are not permitted to stop their leves with giory in defending this their country. To die thus is glorious! The fields of Santa Rosa and Rivers are patent proces how we defend with gallantry our adopted country and triumph over the Coca Rican.

The Costa Rhan Boosting—Where are They?
[From El Nicaraguenee, June 21.]
We are constantly startled with reports from Guasemala, San Salvador and Hondarias that the Americans have been thoroughly "thrashed out" of Nicaragua, and that our irrascible neighbors of the "Bich Coast" are now reveiling in the Fruits of a glorious victory. We are taid of dead and wounded without number, of cholera, of store, won, of retreats beyond the endurance of men, of movements for defence unheard of in this section, of great swarms of servitate parading the country singing glorian secolater to Chamorro, and of sindry other matters has a mercus to mention and ten absurd to be started by any other than a growd of people "whistling through a grave.

yard." Something is seeded to keep up the coward soul of servikism; and if these stories accomplish the purpose for the time being, we can have no objection to the propagation of such nonsense. We are not responsible, although we feel sahamed to see humanity in the gutter or on the pillory of public ridicule.

The pertinent inquiry in Genoral Walker's address to the people of Leon embraces the whole story, "Where are they?" If they are victors, it is a Maxican fight, for Santa Anna always claimed the battle, but excused himself on the ground of expediency for leaving the field. He invariably conquered his enemies, and as invariably fied from the scene of danger. So with President Mora; he is a victor, but he found it expedient to leave Nicaragua in Costa Rica. He was not afraid; but then, you know, every man makes a better stand on his own dunghill. Mora came into this republic with a well drilled army, a full treasury, a printing office and flaming proclamations of death to the Americans. He was on his high horse. He carried things on a grand scale for a time, and even took the liberty of lighting up his room with our lamps, (luminaries belonging to R. Nicaraguenes). That capped the climax. His charger reared, and overboard went his Excellency. The Americans against whom he declared war seized his bridle, and he went down upon his haunches; another push, and he lay sprawling. His army vanished as did the host of Senacherib. His troops wilted before the fleroe conflict. To-day they were panoplied in strength—to morrow they lay withered and strown. President Mora went home satisfied with one effort to exterminate the American race; at d rumor says he curses the day his misguided judgment led him to make the attempt. Qf the surpose of the time and american humanity. We conquered them in battle by the force of arms, and then we won their hearts by our humane attentions. The Costa Ricans said they would ight no more against the Americans; and Gen. Besquet desired to emigrate to South America where he would not be c

Movements of the Troops.

[Prom El Nicaraguense, June 14.]

On the next steamer, Capt. Wim. Williamson leaves for New Grieans. The second visit of Capt. Williamson is one of affection, and reflects credit not only on him, but speaks in eloquence of Gen. Walker's consideration for the men who first embarked with him in the expedition of the Vesta. Mr. T. B. Williamson, one of the original "Fifty-six," who came down with Gen. Walker, was wounded very severely at the battle of Bivas. The ball entered the left thigh, and lodged near the groin, where it has remained ever since. Mr. W. obtained leave of absence from the army and went to San Francisco to obtain medical aid; but in that city the operation of extracting the ball was considered too dangerous, and the sufferer has been subjected to a continued lamoness, compelling him to use crutches. At times, too, the pain is excrutiating, and in order to move, he requires assistance. Recently, Mr. Williamson concluded to go to New Orleans and place himself under the medical care of Dr. Stone, whose reputation is co-extensive with science as a surgical practitioner. On arriving at Virgin Bay, he paid a visit to his brother, who was then Quartermaster in this city, and here he was detained over one steamer. The pain of the wound makes it dangerous travelling, unless the utmost care is exercised, and Capt. Williamson applied to Gen. Walker to be allowed to attend his brother to New Orleans; and although the services of Capt. Williamson are much required in the Quartermaster's Department, the General promptly compiled with the dictates of his humanity, and allowed him to go. Both brothers will leave on the next s-eamer, but Capt. W. will return immediately.

El Nicaraguense of June 14 says:—The Commander-in-Chief of the army arrived in town last evening at 6 o'clock from Massaya. He was accompanied by his staff, Lieutenants Gist and Finney, and an escort of twelve Rangers. The party looked in good health.

Asalute of eight guns was fired on the piazza on Thursday, when it

derson. Mal. Cal. O'Neil has resumed his battaff of Gen. Walker, and is now connected with the rifle battalion.

El Nicaraguense of June 7 says:—Captain Carpenter, harbor master of this port, resigned his office last Saturday, and intends going East for the purpose of purchasing a large stock of goods, with which he intends commencing business in this State. Captain Green is now the harbor master of the port.

Kajor Cal. O'Neil has resigned his position on the staff of the Commander in Chief, and is now attached to the Rifle Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Doian has been transferred from Company F to Company C, First Rifle Battalion.

Lieutenant A. A. Ready has been transferred from Company C to Company F, First Rifle Battalion.

We welcome with pleasure the return of Capt. Morris from the United States. Capt. M. is at present Quarter master of this post.

We are much gratified to learn that the reported sick-

we are much gratified to learn that the reported sick-ness of Gen. Goicouria was not so serious as it was

ness of Gen. Goicouria was not so serious as it was thought last Monday. He soon recovered, and is now on the regular attendance of his duties.

General Walker and his staff left Granada city last Saturday for Leon; but we believe the General intended to make a short stoppage at Managua. He will return to this city, in all probability, by the 14th of this mouth.

The same paper, of June 14, rays:—A duel took place on the lake shore on Monday evening, between two soldiers in Company A. The distance was sixty paces, weapons rifles. After one shot the matter was adjusted.

El Nicaraguense, of June 21, says:—The Commander-in-Chief arrived in town last evening, from Leon. He was accompanied by his staff and the mounted rangers.

Colonel Natzmar and Colonel Sanders both arrived in this city yesterday. Colonel Sanders is still suffering in health.

was accompanied by his stall and the mounted rangers. Coincel Natagaser and Colonel Sanders bit arrived in this city yesterday. Colonel Sanders is still suffering in health.

Life at an Out Station.

[Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

Prento Crv., June 9, 1856.

The ancients expended vast sums of treasure, years of toil and millions of lives in the erection of mountests to commemorate the famous deeds or virtues of their great men, thinking to perpetuate in stone or brase, through all time, the actions of those to whom they awarded the title of greatness. Dut in mooters times an easier, cheaper, and perhaps a more durable mode of rendering a lasting tribute of praise to the good. The wise and great has been adopted, viz. that of naming cities and towns after men who have fulled the full measure of their duties and irves wheely. Hence comes the cognomen of the little dity in perspective from which his letter is dated—an ame the bearer of which once figured conspicuously in the political affairs of Nicaragus, and who was respected and beloved by all parties of his countrymen as a wise stated-man and pure pointe. Had Nicarague entreated ber decitines to the hands of such as Fineds, or continued in the poth marked out by him, instead of latening to the willy chamorro, she would have avoided years of blood and tears and sorrows until by any except by "him who doeth all things well."

The dry details of every day camp life in our little garrison has tow are hardly worth repeating by me and quite as unprofitable to your ten thoucand readers, (I wish they were all pre paying subscribers); sail it is giant to the war; and if one-half the improvements are completed that have been projected by the city and military authirities, we shall soon assume the importance and appearance of a large commercial town.

The arrival here yesterday of the news by the steamer (the Webster) from the States, created unbounded joy, and a regular demonstrate the general joy by the boys; and for high provent in the result of the proposition

terieum.

I have to record the death of "Mase," well known to all the beye in the same for his constant and farified.

the discretion of a general court martial.

Art. 11. Any officer or soldier, duly enlisted, whe shall desert the service of the republic, and shall be convicted thereof by a general court martial, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may in its judgment be ordered. Art. 12. Any officer or soldier two shall persuade used the republic, shall, one conviction thereof, suffer death, or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 13. All officers, of what rank soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, and to order officers under arrest and soldiers into confinent the proper superior officers shall be acquanted therewith; and whoseever shall refuse to obey such officer, though of higher rank, jor shall draw a weapon upon him, shall abber such punishment as may be ordered at the discretion at a general court martial.

Art. 14. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his ability, re irees all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer of commanding any kinds of riot to the disquicted of the citizens of the republic, he, the commanding officer, shall refuse or officers or soldiers bearing or otherwise ill-treating any per son, or of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kinds of riot to the disquicted of the citizens of the republic, he, the commanding officer, shall refuse or officer, be may appeal to his commanding officer for reduces, whose duty it will be to examine into the cause of complaint and take proper measures for refressing the wrong complained of, and transmit the full facts to the next highest in command authorized to institute a court martial.

Art. 15. If any officer who shall embezzle, misapply, or sold, or shall will offer or soldier shall him to repair, at the time fixed, to the place of reduction thereof by a general court martial.

Art. 16. Any officer was distall the own of the grand, party or edicer or soldier whall fai

Art. 25. All officers and soldiers are to behave order.

Art. 25. All officers and soldiers are to behave orderly in quarters or on the march; whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil on any kind of property belonging to the citizens of the republic, unless by order of the Commander in-Chief, shall be punished attording to the degree of his offence, at the discretion of a court marrial.

Art. 26. Whoever, belonging to the army of the republic, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safe guard, shall suffer death.

Art. 27. Whoever shall relieve the enemy in money, ammention or victuals, or shall knowingly harver or judiest the enemy, or shall hold correspondence with, or give intelligence, either directly or indirectly, to the enemy, shall, on conviction thereof before a general court martial, suffer death or such other paradiment as aball be ordered by sentence of the said court.

Art. 28. All public property of whatsoever kind taken a the enemy's camps, towns, forts or no scarnes, shall be accord for the service of the reputine, for the

Service of the commentation of the commentatio

he suffer any person to escape, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court martial.

Art. 47. Any officer convicted by a general court martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be cashiered.

Art. 48. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; and no officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same officer.

pressly mentioned; and no officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

Art. 49. Courts of inquiry may be instituted by the General Commander-in-Chief, or, on the application of an efficer, by the commanders of troops in quarters or camp, but in no other cases.

Art. 50. Courts of inquiry will consist of one or more (not exceeding three) officers and a recorder. The court will have the same power to summon witnesses and examine them as courts martial have; and the party accused shall have the liberty to interrogate and cross-examine wisnesses, the object of the court being to elicit all the facts in a case and present them for consideration to the proper authority, without expressing any opinion on the case, unless specially required so to do.

Art. 51. The recorder of a Court of Inquiry will administer the following oath to each of the members, viz.—

"You, A B, do solemally swear that you will well and traly examine and inquire, according to evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice or hope of reward. So help you God." After which the President shall administer to the Recorder the following outh—"You, A B, do solemaly swear that you will, according to your best ability, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God." The witnesses take the same oath a witnesses sworn before courts martial.

Art. 52. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers or solders may be guilty of, prejudical to good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the preceding articles of war, are to be taken ecgnizance of by general or minor courts martial, according to the degree of the offence, and punished at their discretion.

Art. 52. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers or solders may be guilty of, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the degree

GRANADA, June 20, 1856.

Emigration and Emigrants.

[From El Nicaraguenes, June 7.]

We have been permitted to read a letter from one of the New England States, written by a gentleman well known as an eminent and wealthy medical practitioner, in which, after soliciting certain information concerning the lands of Chontaics, their adaptability to agriculture and grazing, and their contiguity to navigation, be tastes that an association of seven hundred families are now awaiting the issue of the revolution and the receipt of favorable news, to pack up and emigrate to Nicaragua. The answer to the above letter can but be favorable, as all know who have any knowledge of the district across the lake; and we may therefore confide stip predict that in six mouths we shall have an enterprising and ficurishing colony of New Englanders in that region, who will hold all turbulent spirits in check by the efficiency of their natural tion of two hundred families was ready and whing to emigrate to this requibility on a secondary of the first to the stopolic os soon as the new was received of a permanent peace having been established. We may inform them in a note, that the country is now in a condition of the utmost tranquillity, and that there is no danger of any disturbance arising to threaten the country again.

A letter writer to a New York paper, from this city, says all the Americans in Nicaragua have been inside of Sing Sing penitentiary, and particularly alloides to two gentlemes holding offices under the government in this city—the Postrasater and Captain of the Port. Such wholesaic statements can excite nothing but laughter—they fat below contempt. Both of the gentlemen alloide to are well known in New York and New Orleans, and therefore in the very hour the slanderous publication from the press, a host of witnesses stamped it as a farschood, and thereby challenged the truth, but a tissue of in reboods from end to end. However, it is uncleas to ready to such absurdues, and we close by bidding a hearty welcome to as many such enginents as the Po

West, express anxious doubte that Nicaragua will never be estitled by the race we all desire to see in possession of her fertite fields. Doubters must always stand in the pathway of progress. Cassandra was not the only prophetess of evil. Here and there, where human energy purposes to unfold new energies to wealth, feeble men stand upon the banks and throw discouragement upon the work They have no courage, and their cowardice paralyzes the strong arm. Such men are like breaks upon a wagon; they serve to keep the wheels of progress from rolling too fast.

In 1836 Texas was proclaimed as a republic. Then she counted a population of fifteen thousand Americans. What inducements did she offer to astract the present aggregate of three hundred thousand hardy and enterprising people? Her lands were fair, but they offered no facilities of transportation to the farmer. Cotton was to be hauled over heavy roads, from fifty to two hundred miles, and then shipped fifteen hundred miles further to New Orleans. In the West, and East, at times, it was impossible to go or come from market; and if an unfortunate merchant was caught at either end, when he belonged to the other, all he had to do was to "grin and bear it," until the veather allowed the roads to dry. And when transportation was better arranged, and the farm was cleared away, what then w as the prospect? The settler must content himelf with raising cotton and corn as his main supports, while the larger class could indulge in a patch of sugarcane, a pig-pen, and perhaps a cattle range. We do not speak disparagingly of the Lone Star State, for we are of her chile ren; and we delight to say that she is the best gricultural State in the American Union at present. But then in the beginning of her existence, we say she suffered under a thousand-fold more difficulties than will ver best Nicaragua. She had nothing to offer. Her only source of wealth was a few thousand bags of cotton shipped to the State for sale, and the productive, because unsettled. The mines were giving for

List of Letters
Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, June 7, 1856. Boyle Jno C Bremer Jonas Breman Jos Breman Jos Brewster A J Binns Thos J Brewster Asa S Bell Jno W Burchard T—2 Barker Dr R D Buckley P C
Bailey T L
Brown Geo R
Bell Horace
Baidwin Jno M
Brockway Geo E
Benners A D
Blair Wm A
Bourke Martin Barker Dr R D

C
Cristalar David
Cheeseman B F
Conkiln Ben B
Coulter Fred F
Cooper Thos
Color John W
Culter Chas T—3
Color John W
Culter Chas T—3
Clainton De Witt—2
Conkiln BB
Dickman H L—2
Dunn Thos
Dickson Henry
Davidson Gustavus
Drummond John J
Dickerson Geo W
Dickson Gustavus
Drummond John J
Dily M J
Dunien Jas
Davis Jos Craig Thos B
Cotrell B S
Conley Jno W-2
Cleaveland A A
Cooper Jno R
Corbin V O
Colton James
Corbett Daniel
Cook Michael Ewing TT Gurding J W-2 Goff Robert-2 Gray P R Gills Philip-3 H Hancock C C Hunt Julius—2 Houser Wm Hardy E T—2 Haynes W G Hart L D—2 Hall A L Hixon S C Hossack Alex Hollenbeck J E Hopping Chas-J Hart John J Harrington T Haley Geo Hughson Wm H Kingsland E W-2 Kelley -Kirtley F Kenney Geo M Laule Henry Logan Geo-2 Lane Allen A Lawrence S W Langdon Henry C-2 Lambert Jas I, Laurence Coi H Lake W J Layne Joseph H Miller Wm L
Miller W
Maltravers E
McChesney Sam
McGill J W-2
Masters W J
Moore J N
Mason Wm
McCarty W m
McNab James Munro Donald McChesney M H McGrotty Wm McGalister J B B-2 Majer Jos Maje Jos R-2 Madison James
Marsh Alex W
Macdonald Chas
Murphy Pat
Mason S G
Myer G C Netzdorf A Norton Wm Pickersgill R W Pratt Jas Pria Volney R R Rose Albert Ronalds Geo L Rieves T Rucker O H Robbins David B Skinner M L Stanford Wm Smith Stephen Speal Jos N Shipley B G Starr R S Sleepar Jos K Sporles David Storm W B Shay Jelin Snyder W D Salmon Dr Chan Spronse John W Sherlock P T-2 Squires Wm K Swift J R Souder Edw H-2 Sandford F G Spies Geo H Summers J W Seckel Geo Stith Jeme T Track W F-5 Tucher Dr J C-5 Tracy P Unsfield H E Young W H

Whiting John

-8Wilson G Lee
Williams Jno
Waddell H G
Wood Miss Mary
Walse IT
Wheeler C M
Wilson Jas B
Wilkinson Thos
Ward E C
Whelpley J D Worthington H G Wright Chas Whelpley J D

Our Gathering Call.

St Coaronal FireClay.

At last our call has reached them! And the East Responds at once—the patriot's gathering cry; While Western waters, rolling to the sea, Rear sturdy arms and hearts aspiring high. The die is cast. The gloomy clouds that lowered in omineus darkness o'er our onward path.

Are now dispelled by friendly greetings showered By those who've known our fears and shared our wraw who've wept sad wars for fathers, brothers, sons—A holocaust of dead in freedom's war—And knew, though dying, they were feebler given, Their latest cheer was for their country's star! It comes at last, though late; the eagle torpid long. Ruffies her plumage for a storry flight; And at her shriek a million hearts respond, And snatch their sabres for the coming fight. And who will dare despise those cohors bold, Who bare their wapons in a righteous cause, To help their brethren who have fought and bled Gainst fearful odds, yet never knew a pause?

No! "Onward still" has been their battle cry, Believing yet their voices would be heard; And if not echoed by artillery, At least responded by a cheering word. It comes—not from one section of our Union grand, But all coasibies in whehes for our weal:

And while the frezan North thaws through her frosts, The "Sunny South," impulsive, sets her seal.
And oh! how welcome all—your arms, your hands, your manly hearts to beat beside our own.

An American Hero in Trouble.

Vaughan Jas

Vandyke T J VanDusen Thos

An American Hero in Trouble.

An American Hero in Trouble.

[From El Nicaraguense, June 7.]

Of all the incidente born during this revolution, not each will compare with the following in its provoking ristbility. The reader will scarcely believe it; and when we thrust the responsibility on an American, increduler will be difficult to surmount. Yes it is vouched for by a gentleman, who, if we should give his name, all would credit at once.

When Gen. Walker was fighting the battle of Rivar, there was considerable anxiety among the women and natives in this city about a visit from the Choutales banduit. Many petrons sought out the american Minister, and requested his prefection. Others hunted up strong houses, in which they expected to barricade themselves cutil the foreir of the first attack was over. And then again the subject of this item found a galant lady, and exhouted every man to fight with all his soul, declaring at the same time for determination to

make a resistance with a rife and revolver, which she kept close to her head every night.

A young gentleman stacked to one of the public effices, who inquired of every offs if there was any danger, interrogated our lady hero, and received in reply from her, that with her there was none. He made a note of this, A day or two after, some straggling seddiers, on commiginate town, fired off their guns, whereupon the market women said, "The Chamoristas are coming." A great commotion was visible among the timid, and with the balance the subject of this item. He made tracks for the house of the lady who had said that with her there was no danger, and rushed into the parlor with a revolver in each hand, exclaiming.—

"I say, Mrs. —, the enemy is coming, and I want you to keep my pistols until the fighting is over!"

She took the pistols and laid them on the table, ready for use, but when the excitement was over, she advised the owner to sell his shooting-irons, settle his account with the government, and go home to his mother. He took her advice about going home, and is now in the United States; but whether he sold his pistols or let the lady keep them is another question. What use had her for revolvers?

United States; but whether he sold his pistols or let the lady keep them is another question. What use had he for revolvers?

Newspaper Items.

El Nicaraguense of June 7, has the following:—Don Rafael Campo, President of San Salvador, having urgent private business to attend to, has temporarily vacated the Executive chair of that State, and the Vice President, Francis Inenas, Esq., is now the acting President.

The official Gazette of Hondurss, in noticing the evacuation of Rivas by the Costa Ricans, is inclined to discredit the report and winds up its article by saying that if such is réally the fact, it is the voice of God, condemning the action of Costa Rica, and it is useless to struggle against the success of the democratic party in Nicaragua.

The Gazette of San Salvador, says the new capital of that State is rapidly building up. There is already a considerable population in the new town, and the work of introducing water is already commenced. The national palace is finished, and the college and ca hedral soon will be.

We see by the newspapers of the last steamer that Dr. J. H. Sigur is represented as being Scoretary to the Legaton from this republic. It is proper to state, and wo state it by authority, that no appointment has been made as yet of any Scoretary of Legation to the mission of Padre Vijit. The impostors who pains themselves of upon the people of the United States as agents of this government are taking Mr. Marcoleta as an enumple.

The steamer Virgin is now over on the Chemisles side of the Lake, where she is being freighted with gold quartz to be shipped to Boston for crushing and working. We are told that one-house in *an Juan del Norte exports to Boston annually near one hundred thous and dollars worth of thirty per cent. It only requires a time of peace to introduce suce machinery as will not only stop this expense of shipment abroad, but to increase the products of the mine to an untoid extent.

The Washington correspondent of the Raitimore Sun, says that Col. J. H. Wheeler, the America

several times to the delight of the people.

The roads between Granada and Massaya, and from Granada to Rivas, are at present in a very bad condition. It is a most impossible to travel by land to Rivas.

INFORMATION NEEDED—OF R. H. Drew, an American citizen, has from New York. He was last seen on Saturday or Sunday, the 14th or 15th of June, near the lake, evidently not in his proper mind. He was about twenty-six years old, of moderate size, florid complexion, blue eyes, no whiskers, beard or moustache; hair dark and slightly gray; finger nails bitten very close to the flesh. He wore at the time a black frock coat, blue striped number pants, brocade vest, patent, leather shoes, and a straw hat, with a black ribbon on R. A reward of \$25 will be paid to any person who will bring him to the American Minister.

Legation or United States, Granada, June 25, 1806.

Succial Notice—All quistanding claims against the Custom

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES, GRANADA, June 25, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All outstanding claims against the Custom House, Receptor of Alcabala and General Treasury, must be handed in for immediate settlement.

CAIMLOS THOMAS, Treasurer General.

GRANADA, June 20, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post tenders his services to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery. Office and residence on the southwest corner of the sires, appoint in any francisco Convent.

GRANADA, June 7, 1856.

The President has appointed Major Wm. K. Rogers sub-delegate of Hacienda.

The President has appointed Major Wm. K. Rogers as sub-delegate of Hacienda.

The same journal of June 21, says:—The soccour San José, Captain Morton, arrived at San Juan del Sur on Thursday last, loaded with provisions, &c. We learn that this vessel was purchased by citizens of Costa Rica, although built in the United States, and sailed under the Costa Rica flag-for a time. She has since been purchased by Mariano Salizar, a native and citizen of Nicaragua, anow in arms against the supreme authority of this government, and Gilbert Morton, a citizen of Nicaragua, acording ifo the laws. The vessel bas been embargoed by the authorities of the port of San Juan, and claimed assapize, having forfeited her original nationality to the United States by a sale to Costa Rica citizens, who are atwar with Nicaragua.

By the Gazette of San Salvador, we learn that the advance guard of the army of invasion, from Guatemala, had advanced at far as San Miguel, in San Salvador, on the road to this republic. The advance guard is commanded by General Pareder, who makes it convenient to stop two or three days in each town, and at last accounts he had finally hung up his hat at San Miguel.

The Gazette of Guatemala says that the Costa Rica Minister, Ivon Nasario Toledo, left that city on the 26th of May for San Salvador, to the President of which republic was entrusted with a secret mission. Can anybody tell us what little Costa Rica is after now?

A grand ball was given at the British Legation, in Guatemala, on the night of the 24th of May, in honger of the

A grand ball was given at the British Legation, in Gu

A grand ball was given at the British Legation, in Guatemala, on the night of the 24th of May, in honor of the celebration of peace between the great European belligerents. The party continued until three o'clock in the morning, and was wed attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the city.

After a long dry spell business in Granada appears to be reviving again. The old houses where we used to est and drink are again being brushed up, and the light of day streams in upon their long darkened and deserted rooms. Manovil has returned with his family, and the Manovil House is open. Brockway is in town, and the Walker House smiles on you to come and live. The Granada House, also, is or will be opened, and a number of salcons are floating round to catch the crowd. The times look better.

Under the present regulations of Granada city all pub-

Under the present regulations of Granada city all pub-lic houses must be closed at nine o'clock.

El Nicaraguenz of June 6, says:—The American Minia-ter returned to this city on Thursday from San Juan del Norte, whither he had gone to see his family off to the United States. Col. Wheeler was attacked by the pre-valling disease while on the river, but is now almost completely recovered.

Deaths.

[From El Nicaraguense, Jone 7.]
In Granada City, on the 3d of June, Capt. Edward Maxwell, of Comgany E, First Rifle Buttailon. Capt. M. came to this State from California, but was originally from Missouri, where his relations now reside. He was an officer much beloved in the army, and in his last moments received all the kindness possible from his fellow soldiers. The funeral was attended by the officers in garrison.

Missouri papers please copy.
In Granada city, June 2, Chas. D. Bonsail, formerly editor of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Nentinel.

Mr. Bonsail was a graduate of Princeton Coffege, and also of the Law School of Virginia, at both of which institutions he took the first honors of his class.

New Orleans and Missaissippi papers please copy.

Theatrical, Musical, &c.

Nimo's Garden.—The Ravels will to night perform their celebrated comic pantonime styled "The Magio Trumpet," one of the very best pieces in their repertoire. Mile. Robert, the distinguished danueus, also appears in a new ballet, ontitled "Fete Napolitaine," and young Hengler goes through his dashing feats on the cord.

Bowers Edzatre.—Mr. Brougham's drama of "Dombey & Son" having made a decided hit on Monday evening is to be repeated to night. The author personates the redoubtable Cuttle, and is admirably apported by Meesrs. Fisher, Canoll and Whiting, Mile. Penint, Mrs. Brougham, and others. Various songs and dances follow, and the whole closes with "Robert Macaire."

Broadway Varieties —The talect evinced by the Wood and Marsh juvenities is so universally known and appreciated, that it would be a more waste of space to dilate upon their unique performances. To ensure a full house it is only necessary to mention that they will this evoning repeat the favorite drama of "Ingomar, the Barbarian."

Kenter's Entrest Hall.—The patriotic acting scenes entitled the "Third and Fourth of July," including the spirited affair of the "Election," the startling tablessur called the "Avalanche," a variety of miscellaneous pictures, music, &c., &c., constitute the programme for this evening. The hall is thely ventilated, and the entertainment equal to any in the city.

Wood's Mistrania.—George enacts his famous part, "The Mischlevous Monkey," to night. This is, without

Wood's Minerana.—George enacts his famous part,
"The Mischievous Monkey." to night. This is, without
exception, the most laughable piece ever produced by this
land. It is to be preceived, as usual, by songs, dances and
urlesques.

MANAGER WALLACK commenced a brief engagement at the Metropolitan theatre, Buffalo, last Monday night. He opened with Benedick.

The Safe of the Atlantic.

New York, July 14, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to make a few remarks concerning the raising of the safe from the wreck of the ill fated stoamer Atlantic.

the safe from the Wrock of the ill lated steamer Atlan-tic.

An article was published in the Herane of yesterday, taken from the Cheveland Herald, wherein it states than Mr. Harrington (who obtained the safe,) had accomplished a feat never before adocessful. Allow me teap that this statement is erfonceous, and calculated to do me great injustice.

Puring the summer of 1555 I made thirteen dives to the deak of the Atlantic, and in making my last dive was absent from the surface forty minutes; in the meantime 2 succeeded in finding the location of the rafe, and also attaching a busy to the wreck near the safe.

In making this six and remaining forty minutes under